

Additional Notes on the Probable Breeding of *Saxicola œnanthe* near Godbout, Province of Quebec, Canada. — In 'The Auk' for July, 1885, Dr. C. Hart Merriam recorded several specimens of the Wheatear taken by me on the north shore of the St. Lawrence during May and June of 1884 and 1885. Since then I have secured several additional specimens which throw more light on the occurrence of the species near Godbout. I shot a young male September 19, 1885, and another specimen November 9, 1886. None were observed in 1887 or 1888. September 30, 1889, while visiting the Caribou Islands, I saw five of these birds together, but having no gun was unable to secure specimens. The next morning I saw one hopping around the house where I was staying, and upon calling the attention of my host, Mr. Chas. Jordan, to the bird he informed me that he had noticed a pair of them several times but was not certain of the date when he had first seen them — probably about the end of August. I have since heard that his son shot two or three. October 17, 1889, I shot a pair of Wheatears at Godbout, both exceedingly fat; one of these was sent to Dr. Merriam. Two days later (October 19) I saw a single bird but was unable to secure it.

Caribou Islands being only twenty miles east of Godbout it is quite possible that some if not all of the birds observed here during October were the same I noticed there. It can hardly be expected that I have seen all that have passed this point, and several may have occurred along the north shore both east and west without being recorded, but I think *Saxicola œnanthe* has been observed here often enough, and at dates close enough to its breeding season, to entitle it to a place in the list of birds breeding in this vicinity. — NAP. A. COMEAU, Godbout, Quebec.

Notes on Several Species of Water Birds at Muskeget Island, Massachusetts. — *Anas crecca*. — On March 16, 1890, I had the good fortune to shoot a European Teal at Muskeget. It was an adult male in full spring plumage, and was the only Teal seen there. The day before there had been a very severe northeasterly snowstorm. The bird's stomach contained nothing but a few seeds. These have been identified by Mr. Sereno Watson as no doubt belonging to some species of *Ranunculus*, most probably *R. septentrionalis*, which is common in swamps and ditches from New England to Florida and Texas. Little clue is afforded therefore as to the bird's last feeding ground. The skin is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster.

*Tringa canutus*. — Two Red-breasted Sandpipers were shot by myself on Muskeget March 19, 1890, but only one was saved; this was a male. There had been three in all, and they were all in the gray autumnal plumage. The one skinned was very fat. According to two local accounts these three birds had been living there a considerable part of the winter, none having been seen before at this season. They were first noticed about the middle of January. They were also seen by Mr. Marcus Dunham on Feb. 15.

*Calidris arenaria*. — On March 19, 1890, I saw a flock of about thirty-five Sanderlings and shot one from it. I saw them again March 22. I learn

from Mr. Marcus Dunham, a local sportsman, that a few winter here every year, the number varying from a dozen to fifty or sixty.

*Ægialitis vocifera*.—One Killdeer was shot on Muskeget, Feb. 28, 1890, the only one seen. I have preserved the skin.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Boston, Mass.*

**Notes on Several Birds in the Catskill Mountains.**—In the summer of 1889 I spent a few days among the Catskill Mountains, and though I was unfortunately prevented from giving much time to ornithology, I noted one or two things that are worth mentioning because they differ from the experience of Mr. E. P. Bicknell as recorded in his well-known paper on the birds of that region.\* Mr. Bicknell's work, which was done almost entirely in the Big Indian Valley and on Slide Mountain, covered but a small portion of the whole Catskill Mountain region, and a rich field still awaits the ornithological surveyor who will undertake a thorough, detailed exploration of all its mountains and valleys.

*Zonotrichia albicollis*.—Mr. Bicknell did not meet with the White-throated Sparrow at all in the Catskills, and it is very likely nowhere abundant in the region. I found one singing, however, on the afternoon of July 18, on the Plaaterkill Turnpike between the foot of Overlook Mountain and Tannersville. It was in low, rather wet ground, a half-wooded pasture on the head waters of Schoharie Creek, and at an elevation probably of about 1800 feet. Along the same road, and at similar altitudes, I saw *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* and *Harporhynchus rufus*.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.—What I saw of the Towhee was very different from Mr. Bicknell's experience with it. He says: "Except on my latest trip to the Catskills, when it was twice noted in the Big Indian Valley, this bird was not observed." During my stay at Overlook Mountain (July 14-18) I found Towhees plenty all over the top of the mountain (altitude 3150 ft.), perhaps most so in a tract, burnt over some time ago, where a second growth of scrub oak five or six feet high had grown up among the dead oaks most of which were still standing. I heard them singing every day of my stay. July 15 I shot a full-grown young in first plumage, attended by both its parents.

*Geothlypis philadelphia*.—At Overlook Mountain I found Mourning Warblers, adults and young, near the top of the steep upper slopes of the mountain, in woods consisting mainly of scrub-oaks twenty or thirty feet high, with a good deal of underbrush of oaks and other shrubs, and with here and there a fallen tree. I mention this, as it seems contrary to the usual habits of the species which is apt to frequent such places as Mr. Bicknell found it in,—burnt land grown up with willow herb, wild red cherry, etc.

*Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*.—The Hermit Thrush does not seem to have been found by Mr. Bicknell except on the higher parts of Slide Mountain. It was common in the hard woods on the upper slopes of Overlook Mountain and also on the hills (altitude 2300-2600 ft.) near the Catskill Mountain House.—C. F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

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\* Transactions of the Linnæan Society of New York, Vol. I, pp. 113-168, 1882.